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REORGANIZATION BY PLAN AND BY STATUTE, 1946-1956

A tabulation of reorganizations in the executive branch differentiating those under Presidential Reorganization Plans from those effected by statute

There has been a tendency to assume that, while the authority of the President to submit reorganization plans is not exclusive, the existence of this authority has held in abeyance the exercise of reorganization authority by the Congress. Such is apparently not the case. In the past 12 years Congress has enacted 88 statutes each of which, in a greater or less degree, has resulted in a measure of executive reorganization, while the Presidents during the same period have submitted 62 reorganization plans of which 45 became law.

Thus congressional reorganizations, in the sense in which the term is here used, have outnumbered Presidential reorganizations about 2 to 1. This disparity is more marked since 1953 during which time Congress has enacted 11 reorganization statutes, and the President has submitted but 4 plans—2 of which were permitted to become law.

The following tables show two types of reorganizations of Federal agencies and functions during the years 1945–56 inclusive. Table I shows reorganizations made by the Congress by statute or pursuant to specified statutory reorganization authority enacted by the Congress.[1] Table II shows the reorganization plans transmitted to the Congress by the President under the Reorganization Acts of 1945 and 1949.

The following pertinent facts may be considered in examining these tables.

(1) The Congress does on its own motion initiate and enact a large number of reorganizations by statute. Many of these are major in character.

(2) The President and various department and agency heads have received by statute a substantial number of specific reorganization authorities. The Congress has authorized many agency heads to reorganize by delegating functions. The President has been authorized from time to time to transfer specific functions and to reorganize by delegation. Thus there is a considerable overlap or duplication of reorganization authority: The President and agency heads have specific reorganization authorities, applicable to specified agencies and functions. At the same time the President has had general reorganization authority under the Reorganization Acts of 1945 and 1949.

(3) Occasionally the Congress by statute has found it advisable or necessary to change or modify reorganizations made by the President by reorganization plan.

[1] Some actions have been omitted. These are mainly additional authorities in statutes to reorganize by delegation from one officer to another or certain types of reorganizations already illustrated by examples included in the tables.

Certain additional reorganizations by statute in 1956 may have been omitted since the bound volumes of the Statutes at Large for 1956 were not available at the time this compilation was made.

(4) The greatest reorganization activity by the President since 1945 took place following the enactment of the Reorganization Act of 1949 and the receipt of the recommendations of the First Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government in that same year. There has been no comparable submission of Presidential reorganization plans based on the recommendations of the Second Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government in 1955. A substantial number of plans were transmitted to the Congress by the President in 1953 but reorganization activity by the President has been minor since then.

TABLE I.—*Reorganizations by Congress by law or special reorganization authorities granted by Congress by law (1945–56)*

Year and public law number	Type of reorganization or special reorganization authority	Department or agency affected
1945 (79th Cong., 1st sess.)		
Public Law 4 (59 Stat. 5)	Continuance as an independent establishment (same in effect as creation of agency). Transfer of functions from Department of Commerce and Secretary of Commerce to Federal Loan Agency.	Federal Loan Agency. Department of Commerce.
Public Law 48 (59 Stat. 102)	Establishment of Board of Foreign Service Personnel (coordination measure). Membership of Board: Not more than 3 Assistant Secretaries of State; an officer of the Department of Commerce; an officer of the Department of Agriculture.	Department of State. Department of Commerce. Department of Agriculture.
Public Law 61 (59 Stat. 169)	Authorization for delegation of certain functions by Secretary of Commerce to certain subordinate officials of the Department of Commerce: Coast and Geodetic Survey; Weather Bureau; Civil Aeronautics Administration (for fiscal year 1946).	Department of Commerce.
Public Law 109 (59 Stat. 310)	Transfer to Reconstruction Finance Corporation of all functions, powers, duties, authorities, etc., of Defense Plant Corporation, Metals Reserve Company, Rubber Reserve Company, and Defense Supplies Corporation. Dissolution of above-named corporations (not including the Reconstruction Finance Corporation).	Reconstruction Finance Corporation (and corporations dissolved as indicated).
Public Law 123 (59 Stat. 318)	Authorization for delegation of certain functions by the Secretary of the Interior to the Under Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries (for fiscal year 1946).[1]	Department of the Interior.
Public Law 124 (59 Stat. 361)	Authorization for delegation of powers vested by act by Commissioner of Education to any officer in the Office of Education.[1]	Federal Security Agency. Office of Education.
Public Law 156 (59 Stat. 473)	Termination of functions of Committee on Fair Employment Practices. Authority to delegate functions relating to administrative management by head of any constituent agency in Office for Emergency Management to any official in respective agency.	Executive Office of the President.
Public Law 161 (59 Stat. 503)	Authority for United States Employees Compensation Commission to delegate functions to any officer, agency, or employee of the United States.[1]	United States Employees Compensation Commission (now Bureau of Employees Compensation, Department of Labor).

See footnote at end of table, p. 14.

TABLE I.—*Reorganizations by Congress by law or special reorganization authorities granted by Congress by law (1945–56)*—Continued

Year and public law number	Type of reorganization or special reorganization authority	Department or agency affected
1945 (79th Cong., 1st sess.)—Continued		
Public Law 181 (59 Stat. 533)	Abolishment of Surplus Property Board. Transfer of Board's functions to Surplus Property Administration. Creation of Surplus Property Administration.	Surplus Property Board (creation of Surplus Property Administration in Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion).
Public Law 243 (59 Stat. 592)	Authority for Secretary of Treasury to delegate functions vested by act to any individual in Treasury Department, head of any Government department or agency, or of any Federal Reserve bank; and authority for delegatee to redelegate.[1]	Department of the Treasury. Federal Reserve banks. All Federal agencies.
Public Law 248 (59 Stat. 557)	Authority for Secretary of the Treasury to delegate functions vested in him by act to any officer or employee of any Federal agency, with the concurrence of head of agency concerned.[1]	Secretary of the Treasury.
Public Law 284 (59 Stat. 666)	Reorganization of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department; specification of functions of the Dental Division in Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.	Navy Department.
Public Law 293 (59 Stat. 675)	Abolition of medical service in Veterans' Administration. Creation in its place of Department of Medicine and Surgery under a Chief Medical Director. Creation of Office of Chief Medical Director and positions of Chief Medical Director, Deputy Medical Director and others. Creation of various services within the Department of Medicine and Surgery.	Veterans' Administration.
1946 (79th Cong., 2d sess.)		
Public Law 334 (60 Stat. 60)	Authority for American Battle Monuments Commission to delegate to Chairman, Secretary, or any of its officials such of its authority as it deems necessary and proper.[1]	American Battle Monuments Commission.
Public Law 346 (60 Stat. 91)	Office of Assistant Secretary of Labor abolished; Office of Second Assistant Secretary of Labor abolished; Office of Under Secretary of Labor established; 3 Offices of Assistant Secretary of Labor established.	Department of Labor.
Public Law 369 (60 Stat. 127)	Transfer of all functions of Secretary of the Interior and of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior relating to production or distribution of domestically raised fur-bearing animals to the Secretary of Agriculture.	Department of the Interior. Department of Agriculture.
Public Law 388 (60 Stat. 207)	Transfer to the Housing Expediter of all functions in connection with veterans' housing vested in Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion or its Director by the War Mobilization and	Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

	Reconversion Act of 1944. Authority for Housing Expediter to exercise his powers through any department or agency.[1]	Office of Housing Expediter. All Federal agencies.
Public Law 460 (60 Stat. 320)	Transfers functions with regard to specified institutions from District of Columbia Board of Public Welfare to District of Columbia Commissioners and Director, District of Columbia Department of Corrections; creates District of Columbia Department of Corrections and Director thereof.	Government of the District of Columbia.
Public Law 490 (60 Stat. 446)	Authority for Secretary of State to delegate to subordinate officials authority vested in him by Revised Statute 291 pertaining to certification of expenditures.[1]	Department of State.
Public Law 519 (60 Stat. 586)	Consolidation by Administrator of National Housing Agency of administrative functions in his agency authorized with the approval of the President.	National Housing Agency.
Public Law 521 (60 Stat. 600)	Authorizes delegation by Administrator of War Assets Administration to subordinate officials of personnel and administrative management function.[1]	War Assets Administration.
Public Law 572 (60 Stat. 722)	Transfer to Railroad Retirement Board of all functions (with certain exceptions) vested in any office or employee of United States relating to specified aspects of the administration of railroad unemployment insurance.	Railroad Retirement Board.
Public Law 584 (60 Stat. 754)	Transfer to Secretary of State of surplus property disposal functions abroad from Surplus Property Administrator.	Department of State. Surplus Property Administration.
Public Law 588 (60 Stat. 779)	Coordination (and for other purposes); creates the Office of Naval Research in the Office of the Secretary of the Navy; also creates the positions of Chief and Assistant Chief of Naval Research. Authorizes Secretary of Navy to transfer to Office of Naval Research research and development functions assigned to various bureaus, agencies, and offices of the Navy Department.	Navy Department.
Public Law 600 (60 Stat. 806)	Authority for heads of all departments to delegate to subordinates personnel and certain procurement functions.[1]	All Departments.
Public Law 687 (60 Stat. 939)	Authority for Secretary of the Interior to delegate functions relating to Indian Affairs to Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and authority for Commissioner to redelegate.[1]	Department of the Interior. Bureau of Indian Affairs.
Public Law 731 (60 Stat. 1062)	Abolition of the following agencies and their powers: Farm Security Administration; certain powers of the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration· certain functions of the National Housing Agency.	Department of Agriculture. National Housing Agency.

See footnote at end of table, p. 14.

TABLE I.—*Reorganizations by Congress by law or special reorganization authorities granted by Congress by law (1945–56)*—Continued

Year and public law number	Type of reorganization or special reorganization authority	Department or agency affected
1946 (79th Cong., 2d sess.)—Continued		
Public Law 731 (60 Stat. 1062)	Provides for appointment of Administrator of Farmers' Home Administration by President, by and with advice and consent of the Senate. Provides for liquidation of regional offices; authorizes administration through State and local offices.	
Public Law 733 (60 Stat. 1082)	Transfer, consolidation, grouping or coordinating of any or all marketing, transportation, storage, processing and distribution functions in Department of Agriculture authorized to be accomplished by Secretary of Agriculture, notwithstanding any other provision of law.	Department of Agriculture.
1947 (80th Cong., 1st sess.)		
Public Law 26 (61 Stat. 31)	Creation of Office of Selective Service Records and position of Director of said office to liquidate Selective Service System.	Selective Service System.
	Transfer of functions of Personnel Division, national headquarters, Selective Service System, to the Secretary of Labor.	Secretary of Labor.
Public Law 30 (61 Stat. 35)	Transfer of certain functions of the President to the Secretary of Agriculture	President. Secretary of Agriculture.
Public Law 101 (61 Stat. 136)	Reorganization of National Labor Relations Board by vesting certain functions formerly in the Board in the new position of General Counsel.	National Labor Relations Board. Department of Labor.
	Transfer of all mediation and conciliation functions of the Secretary of Labor under 29 U. S. C. 51 and all functions of the United States Conciliation Service to the newly created Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.	Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.
	Creation of an independent agency to be known as the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; provides for the appointment of the Director of the new service.	
Public Law 132 (61 Stat. 202)	Transfer of assets of Reconstruction Finance Corporation Mortgage Company to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.	Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Reconstruction Finance Corporation Mortgage Company.
	Abolition of Federal Loan Agency and transfer of its property and records to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.	Federal Loan Agency.
Public Law 198 (61 Stat. 378)	Creation of District of Columbia Board of Parole and transfer to it of powers of Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole.	Government of the District of Columbia.

Public Law 242 (61 Stat. 456)	Abolition of United States Board on Geographical Names in Department of the Interior and transfer of its functions to the Board on Geographic Names; creation of Board on Geographic Names.	Department of the Interior.
Public Law 253 (61 Stat. 495)	Establishment of National Security Council (coordination measure in part); establishment of Central Intelligence Agency and transfer to it of personnel, property and records of Central Intelligence Group which is abolished; establishment of National Security Resources Board (coordination measure in part).	
	Establishment of National Military establishment consisting primarily of Departments of the Army, Navy, and the Air Force.	National Military Establishment. Secretary of Defense.
	Creation of position of Secretary of Defense	
	Establishment of Department of the Air Force and transfer to it of certain functions of the Secretary of the Army and the Department of the Army.	Department of the Air Force. Department of the Army.
	Establishment of the United States Air Force and transfer to it of certain functions	
	Establishment of the Joint Chiefs of Staff consisting of existing offices and newly created office of Chief of Staff, United States Air Force.	
	Termination of Joint Army and Navy Munitions Board and establishment of Munitions Board	
	Termination of Joint Research and Development Board and establishment of Research and Development Board. (In the case of each of the four last-named boards, transfer of records and personnel from terminated board to newly established board.)	
Public Law 268 (61 Stat. 574)	Liquidation of Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives, Inc., by Secretary of the Treasury	Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives, Inc.
	Liquidation of Prencinradio, Inc., by Secretary of State	Prencinradio, Inc.
Public Law 337 (61 Stat. 734)	Abolition of Army Pharmacy Corps and Army Medical Administrative Corps and transfer of personnel to newly established Medical Service Corps in Medical Department of the Army.	Department of the Army.
	Establishment of Medical Service Corps in the Medical Department of the United States Navy to consist of specified and additionally authorized sections.	Department of the Navy.
Public Law 362 (61 Stat. 770)	Establishment of position of Coordinator of Federal Agencies in Puerto Rico	Federal civilian agencies in Puerto Rico.

See footnote at end of table p. 14.

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TABLE I.—*Reorganizations by Congress by law or special reorganization authorities granted by Congress by law (1945–56)*—Continued

Year and public law number	Type of reorganization or special reorganization authority	Department or agency affected
1948 (80th Cong., 2d sess.)		
Public Law 469 (62 Stat. 101)	Authority for President (in form of mandate) to consolidate all powers and functions under this law (the Rubber Act of 1948) in 1 agency or corporation and also authority for President to delegate his powers to any agency or officer. (Under this authority the Federal Facilities Corporation was organized by the President. See Executive Order 10539.)	Federal Facilities Corporation.
Public Law 472 (62 Stat. 137)	Authority for Economic Cooperation Administration Administrator to create a corporation, with the approval of the President, with such powers as necessary for carrying out the purposes of the act.[2]	Economic Cooperation Administration.
Public Law 494 (62 Stat. 197)	Transfer of Remount Service of the Quartermaster Corps, Department of the Army, to the Department of Agriculture.	Department of the Army. Department of Agriculture.
Public Law 547 (62 Stat. 258)	Authority for Secretary of Defense to delegate any powers conferred on him by this act to any officer (civilian or military) or agency of the National Military Establishment.[1]	Secretary of Defense. National Military Establishment.
Public Law 668 (62 Stat. 476)	Transfer of enumerated statutory functions of the President to the Secretary of the Navy	President. Secretary of the Navy.
Public Law 813 (62 Stat. 1091)	Transfer of Federal credit union functions of Farm Credit Administration and of Secretary of Agriculture, (which were transferred to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation by Reorganization Plan 1 of 1947) to the Federal Security Agency. Establishment of Bureau of Federal Credit Unions in Federal Security Agency and a Director thereof to exercise functions transferred.	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Federal Security Agency.
Public Law 862 (62 Stat. 1196)	Abolition of War Assets Administration and transfer of its functions for liquidation to the following agencies: Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Department of the Air Force; Bureau of Federal Supply, Treasury Department; Treasury Department.	War Assets Administration. Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Treasury Department. Department of the Air Force.
Public Law 901 (62 Stat. 1268)	Authority for Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, to delegate any of his functions to officers and employees of his designation.	Housing and Home Finance Agency.

1949 (81st Cong., 1st sess.)		
Public Law 11 (63 Stat. 7)	Authority for President to delegate export control functions to such departments, agencies, or officials as he deems appropriate.[1]	President.
Public Law 38 (63 Stat. 43)	Transfer to Secretary of Agriculture of all functions of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., and of all functions of Farm Credit Administration with regard to said corporation; dissolution of corporation.	Department of Agriculture. Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation.
Public Law 60 (63 Stat. 66)	Authority for Secretary of Defense to transfer to and retransfer from Secretary of Army or Navy any or all authority vested in Secretary of Air Force in connection with guided missiles by the act.[2]	Secretary of Defense. Secretaries of Army, Navy, and Air Force.
Public Law 73 (63 Stat. 111)	Authority for Secretary of State to delegate functions vested in him or in the Department of State to officers and employees under his direction.[1]	Department of State.
	Transfer of functions vested in certain named officials of Department of State to the Secretary of State.	
Public Law 152 (63 Stat. 377)	Establishment of General Services Administration and positions of Administrator and Deputy Administrator thereof.	General Services Administration. Bureau of Federal Supply. Treasury Department. Federal Works Agency. National Archives.
	Transfer to General Services Administration of functions of Bureau of Federal Supply in Treasury Department and of its Director; abolition of Bureau of Federal Supply and the Office of its Director.	
	Transfer to General Services Administrator of all functions of Federal Works Agency and of all its agencies, together with all functions of the Federal Works Administrator, of Commissioner of Public Buildings, and of the Commissioner of Public Roads.	
	Transfer to General Services Administration of Public Roads Administration, hereafter known as the Bureau of Public Roads.	
	Abolition of Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration, Office of Federal Works Administrator, Office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, Office of Assistant Federal Works Administrator.	

See footnotes at end of table p. 14.

TABLE I.—*Reorganizations by Congress by law or special reorganization authorities granted by Congress by law (1945–56)*—Continued

Year and public law number	Type of reorganization or special reorganization authority	Department or agency affected
1949 (81st Cong., 1st sess.)—Continued		
Public Law 152 (63 Stat. 377)	Transfer to General Services Administration of National Archives Establishment; transfer to General Services Administrator of functions of the Archivist of the United States, and of Director of Division of the Federal Register.	
	Authority for General Services Administration Administrator to regroup, transfer, and distribute functions within the General Services Administration.[2]	
	Authority for General Services Administration Administrator to delegate functions (with certain exceptions) to the officials in General Services Administration or to the head of any other Federal agency and to authorize successive redelegation.[1]	
Public Law 216 (63 Stat. 578)	Conversion of National Military Establishment into an executive department known as the Department of Defense. (Enacted in lieu of Reorganization Plan 8 of 1949 which was precluded by provisions of this act from taking effect.)	National Military Establishment. Department of Defense.
Public Law 329 (63 Stat. 714)	Authority for President to exercise powers conferred on him by act (Mutual Defense Assistance Act) through any agency or office of the United States (certain powers excepted.)[3]	President.
1950–51 (81st Cong., 2d sess.)		
Public Law 535 (64 Stat. 198)	Authority for President to exercise powers vested (Act for International Development) through the Secretary of State or through any of the officers or employees of the United States Government.[3]	President. Department of State.
Public Law 581 (64 Stat. 263)	Complete basic reorganization of Department of the Army and of the United States Army (Army Organization Act of 1950).[3]	Department of the Army.
Public Law 734 (64 Stat. 477)	Authority for Federal Security Administrator to delegate certain social-security functions to any officer or employee of any Federal agency pursuant to agreement with head of such agency.[1]	Federal Security Administrator.
Public Law 754 (64 Stat. 578)	Authority for Director of Bureau of the Budget to transfer to General Services Administrator functions involved in operation, maintenance, and custody of Federal office buildings or federally leased space (certain buildings excepted).[3]	Bureau of the Budget. General Services Administration.

Public Law 774 (64 Stat. 798)	Authority for President to exercise certain Defense Production Act powers through existing agencies or to create new agencies (other than corporations). Requirement that President exercise price and wage controls through a new independent agency if he sees fit to impose such controls.[2]	President.
Public Law 783 (64 Stat. 820)	Authority for Secretary of Defense to delegate the National Defense Facilities Act functions to any agency or officer of the Department of Defense.[1]	Department of Defense.
1951 (82d Cong., 1st sess.)		
Public Law 9 (65 Stat. 7)	Authority for Renegotiation Board to delegate functions to any agency, and to authorize redelegations.[1]	Renegotiation Board.
	Authority for Secretary of Defense to delegate to the Board any renegotiation functions.[1]	Secretary of Defense.
Public Law 96 (65 Stat. 107)	Authority for President to transfer to Small Defense Plant Administration any function of any department or agency which relates primarily to small business problems.[3]	President. Small Defense Plants Administration.
Public Law 139 (65 Stat. 293)	Authority for President to transfer community facilities functions from Housing and Home Finance Administrator to any agency performing related functions; also authority for President to provide for coordinating community facilities work of Housing and Home Finance Agency and other agencies by Executive order or otherwise.[3]	President. Housing and Home Finance Agency.
Public Law 148 (65 Stat. 323)	Transfer of functions of Comptroller of the Currency with respect to building and loan associations in the District of Columbia to the Home Loan Bank Board.	Treasury Department (Comptroller of the Currency). Home Loan Bank Board.
Public Law 150 (65 Stat. 326)	Basic reorganization of Air Force (Air Force Organization Act of 1951)[2]	Department of the Air Force. Air Force.
Public Law 165 (65 Stat. 373)	Abolition of Economic Cooperation Administration; transfer of Economic Cooperation Administration functions to a newly created Mutual Security Agency.	Economic Cooperation Administration. Mutual Security Agency.
1952 (82d Cong., 2d sess.)		
Public Law 256 (66 Stat. 3)	Authority for Atomic Energy Commission, Secretary of a defense department, chief officer of any agency designated by President as a defense agency, and for Secretary of Commerce to delegate powers conferred by act (relating to defense-related patents).[1]	Atomic Energy Commission. Secretary of a Defense Department. Department of Commerce. All departments and agencies.
Public Law 311 (66 Stat. 52)	Authority for President to delegate authority conferred by Act to any officer of the United States [1].	President.

See footnotes at end of table p. 14.

TABLE I.—*Reorganizations by Congress by law or special reorganization authorities granted by Congress by law (1945–56)*—Continued

Year and public law number	Type of reorganization or special reorganization authority	Department or agency affected
Public Law 414 (66 Stat. 163)	Establishment of Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs and Administrator thereof in Department of State to perform any functions vested in Secretary which Secretary may delegate to Administrator under this act (Immigration and Nationality Act); creation within the Bureau of a Passport Office and a Visa Office and transfer to these Offices of functions formerly performed by Passport Division and Visa Division of Department of State.	Department of State (Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs).
Public Law 547 (66 Stat. 637)	Authority for President to transfer to any department or agency "any functions provided for under this appropriation" [2] (government and relief in occupied areas).	President. Department of the Army.
Public Law 557 (66 Stat. 725)	Authority for Secretary of each military department to delegate authority conferred by act (research and development functions) to Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary of his department and to certain other subordinate officials.[1]	Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.
Public Law 593 (66 Stat. 792)	Authority for Secretary of Commerce to vest in himself the functions of the Patent Office and to authorize their performance by any other officer or employee.[2]	Department of Commerce (Patent Office).
1953 (83d Cong., 1st sess.)		
Public Law 23 (67 Stat. 23)	Liquidation of Office of Rent Stabilization	President.
	Authority for President to administer functions through such officer or agency as he may designate.[2]	Office of Rent Stabilization.
Public Law 94 (67 Stat. 121)	Abolition of Home Owners' Loan Corporation	Home Owners' Loan Corporation.
	Transfer of remaining functions of Home Owners' Loan Corporation to Home Loan Bank Board.	Home Loan Bank Board.
	Authority for Home Loan Bank Board to transfer any functions of Home Owners' Loan Corporation vested in it by this act to any department or agency, subject to approval of the Director of the Budget and head of agency concerned.[2]	
Public Law 163 (67 Stat. 230)	Liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation	President.
	Transfer of specified functions to: Secretary of the Treasury; President (for later transfer)[2]	Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
	Authority for President to transfer small-business functions of any agency to Small Business Administration.[2]	Treasury Department.

Public Law 205 (67 Stat. 408)	Authority for President to provide for administration of remaining functions by any agency after termination of Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission.[2]	President. Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission.
Public Law 276 (67 Stat. 584)	Liquidation of Puerto Rican Reconstruction Administration	Puerto Rican Reconstruction Administration.
1954 (83d Cong., 2d sess.)		
Public Law 568 (68 Stat. 674)	Transfer of Indian hospital and health facilities functions of Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Secretary of the Interior, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service to be administered by him under the direction of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Indian Affairs). Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (United States Public Health Service.)
Public Law 665 (68 Stat. 832)	Authority for President to exercise powers conferred by act (Mutual Security Act of 1954) through any agency or office, except that after June 30, 1955, powers conferred under title III of act (technical cooperation) shall be exercisee through the Secretary of State.[2]	President. Secretary of State.
Public Law 740 (68 Stat. 1012)	Authority for Secretary of Commerce to delegate census functions vested in him to any office or agency in the Department of Commerce.[1]	Department of Commerce.
1955 (84th Cong., 1st sess.)		
Public Law 221 (69 Stat. 471)	Authority for President to transfer functions vested by act (Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955) in Atomic Energy Commission to any other agency.[2]	President. Atomic Energy Commission.
Public Law 300 (69 Stat. 591)	Authority for Secretary of Army to delegate functions under this act to any officer or employee of the Department of the Army.[1]	Department of the Army.
Public Law 345 (69 Stat. 635)	Name of Home Loan Bank Board changed to Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Federal Home Loan Bank Board made an independent agency by transfer out of Housing and Home Finance Agency (also Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation). Transfer to Federal Home Loan Bank Board of functions vested in Chairman by Reorganization Plan 3 of 1947.	Home Loan Bank Board. Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.
1956 (84th Cong., 2d sess.)		
Public Law 433	Authority for President to transfer certain powers and authority vested by Active Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission to any agency of the Government, after termination of the existence of the Commission.[2]	President. All Federal agencies.
Public Law 505 (70 Stat. 126)	Transfer of administrative jurisdiction over certain Missouri River Basin project units from Secretary of the Army to Secretary of the Interior and vice versa.	Department of the Army. Department of the Interior.

See footnotes at end of table p. 14.

TABLE I.—*Reorganizations by Congress by law or special reorganization authorities granted by Congress by law (1945–56)*—Continued

Year and public law number	Type of reorganization or special reorganization authority	Department or agency affected
1956 (84th Cong., 2d sess.)—Continued		
Public Law 692 (70 Stat. 526)	Transfer of Puerto Rican hurricane relief loan functions with regard to certain agriculturists from Department of the Interior to Secretary of Agriculture (certain of these functions placed in Interior Department by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950).	Department of the Interior. Department of Agriculture. Housing and Home Finance Agency (Public Housing Commission).
	Transfer of certain housing functions in Puerto Rico from Secretary of the Interior to the Public Housing Commissioner (certain functions previously vested in Secretary of the Interior by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950).	
Public Law 792 (70 Stat. 640)	Authority for President to transfer certain functions relating to military cemeteries outside the United States to the American Battle Monuments Commission.[2]	President. American Battle Monuments Commission.
Public Law 999 (70 Stat. 1065)	Authority for Secretary of the Army to delegate authority conferred by act to any officer or employee or Department of the Army.[1]	Department of the Army.
Public Law 1024 (70 Stat. 1119)	Creation of position of Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife and position of Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife.	Department of the Interior (Fish and Wildlife Service).
	Establishment within Interior Department of United States Fish and Wildlife Service consisting of 2 separate agencies with bureau status: Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.	Department of Agriculture. Department of Commerce.
	Replacement of existing Fish and Wildlife Service by above organization. Distribution of duties of former Fish and Wildlife Service to above new bureaus. Authority for Director of the Budget to transfer commercial fisheries functions (with certain exceptions for Department of State) from Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce or any other head of Agency.[3]	

[1] This footnote applies throughout the table as indicated. The items so numbered are illustrations of specific authority granted by Congress to reorganize by delegations.
[2] This footnote applies throughout the table as indicated. This is an illustration of a specific grant of reorganization power by the Congress.
[3] This is a type of basic reorganization which the Congress accomplishes by statute which can achieve a reorganization much more complete in detail than can be done by reorganization plan.

TABLE II.—*List of reorganization plans transmitted to the Congress by the President (1946–56)* [1]

Plan No.	Allowed to become effective	Department or agency affected
Plan No. 1 of 1946	No	Department of State. Office of Inter-American Affairs. United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands. Department of the Treasury. Department of Agriculture. Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. National Housing Agency. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
Plan No. 2 of 1946	Yes (60 Stat. 1095)	Federal Security Agency. Department of Labor.
Plan No. 3 of 1946	Yes (60 Stat. 1097)	Department of the Treasury. United States Coast Guard. Bureau of Customs. Departments of War and Navy. Department of the Interior. Department of Agriculture. Department of Commerce. National Labor Relations Board. Smithsonian Institution. United States Employment Service.
Plan No. 1 of 1947	Yes (61 Stat. 951; amended, 63 Stat. 399)	Alien Property Custodian. President. Office of Contract Settlement. Department of Justice. Bureau of Internal Revenue. Department of Agriculture. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. War Assets Administration.
Plan No. 2 of 1947		Department of Labor. Federal Security Agency.

See footnote at end of table p. 19.

TABLE II.—*List of reorganization plans transmitted to the Congress by the President (1946–56)* [1]—Continued

Plan No.	Allowed to become effective	Department or agency affected
Plan No. 3 of 1947	Yes (61 Stat. 954)	Housing and Home Finance Agency.
Plan No. 1 of 1948	No	Department of Labor. Federal Security Agency.
Plan No. 1 of 1949	No	Federal Security Agency (Department of Welfare).
Plan No. 2 of 1949	Yes (63 Stat. 1065)	Department of Labor. Federal Security Agency. Veterans' Placement Service Board.
Plan No. 3 of 1949	Yes (63 Stat. 1066)	Post Office Department.
Plan No. 4 of 1949	Yes (63 Stat. 1067)	Executive Office of the President (National Security Council, National Security Resources Board).
Plan No. 5 of 1949	Yes (63 Stat. 1067)	United States Civil Service Commission.
Plan No. 6 of 1949	Yes (63 Stat. 1069)	Maritime Commission.
Plan No. 7 of 1949	Yes (63 Stat. 1070)	Federal Works Agency. Department of Commerce (Public Roads Administration).
Plan No. 8 of 1949	No	National Military Establishment.
Plan No. 1 of 1950	No	Department of the Treasury.
Plan No. 2 of 1950	Yes (64 Stat. 1261)	Department of Justice.
Plan No. 3 of 1950	Yes (64 Stat. 1262)	Department of the Interior.
Plan No. 4 of 1950	No	Department of Agriculture.
Plan No. 5 of 1950	Yes (64 Stat. 1263; amended, 68 Stat. 430)	Department of Commerce.
Plan No. 6 of 1950	Yes (64 Stat. 1263)	Department of Labor.
Plan No. 7 of 1950	No	Interstate Commerce Commission.

Plan No. 8 of 1950	Yes (64 Stat. 1264)	Federal Trade Commission.
Plan No. 9 of 1950	Yes (64 Stat. 1265)	Federal Power Commission.
Plan No. 10 of 1950	Yes (64 Stat. 1265)	Securities and Exchange Commission.
Plan No. 11 of 1950	No	Federal Communications Commission.
Plan No. 12 of 1950	No	National Labor Relations Board.
Plan No. 13 of 1950	Yes (64 Stat. 1266)	Civil Aeronautics Board.
Plan No. 14 of 1950	Yes (64 Stat. 1267)	Department of Labor.
Plan No. 15 of 1950	Yes (64 Stat. 1267)	General Services Administration. Department of the Interior.
Plan No. 16 of 1950	Yes (64 Stat. 1268)	General Services Administration. Federal Security Agency.
Plan No. 17 of 1950	Yes (64 Stat. 1269)	General Services Administration. Housing and Home Finance Agency.
Plan No. 18 of 1950	Yes (64 Stat. 1270)	General Services Administration.
Plan No. 19 of 1950	Yes (64 Stat. 1271)	Federal Security Agency. Department of Labor.
Plan No. 20 of 1950	Yes (64 Stat. 1272)	Department of State. General Services Administration.
Plan No. 21 of 1950	Yes (64 Stat. 1273)	United States Maritime Commission. Department of Commerce.
Plan No. 22 of 1950	Yes (64 Stat. 1277)	Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Housing and Home Finance Agency.
Plan No. 23 of 1950	Yes (64 Stat. 1279)	Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Housing and Home Finance Agency.
Plan No. 24 of 1950	No	Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Department of Commerce.

See footnote at end of table, p. 19.

TABLE II.—*List of reorganization plans transmitted to the Congress by the President (1945–56)*[1]—Continued

Plan No.	Allowed to become effective	Department or agency affected
Plan No. 25 of 1950	Yes (64 Stat. 1280)	National Security Resources Board.
Plan No. 26 of 1950	Yes (64 Stat. 1280)	Department of the Treasury.
Plan No. 27 of 1950	No	Federal Secuirty Agency (Department of Health, Education, and Welfare).
Plan No. 1 of 1951	Yes (65 Stat. 773)	Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
Plan No. 1 of 1952	Yes (66 Stat. 823; amended, 69 Stat. 182)	Department of the Treasury (Bureau of Internal Revenue).
Plan No. 2 of 1952	No	Post Office Department.
Plan No. 3 of 1952	No	Department of the Treasury (Bureau of Customs).
Plan No. 4 of 1952	No	Department of Justice.
Plan No. 5 of 1952	Yes (66 Stat. 824 amended, 69 Stat. 182)	District of Columbia government.
Plan No. 1 of 1953	Yes (67 Stat. 631)	Federal Security Agency. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
Plan No. 2 of 1953	Yes (67 Stat. 633)	Department of Agriculture.
Plan No. 3 of 1953	Yes (67 Stat. 634)	Office of Defense Mobilization (National Security Resources Board). Departments of Army, Navy, and Air Force. Department of the Interior. General Services Administration. Department of Defense.
Plan No. 4 of 1953	Yes (67 Stat. 636)	Department of Justice.
Plan No. 5 of 1953	Yes (67 Stat. 637)	Export-Import Bank of Washington.
Plan No. 6 of 1953	Yes (67 Stat. 638)	Department of Defense.

Plan No. 7 of 1953	Yes (67 Stat. 639)	Foreign Operations Administration. Institute of Inter-American Affairs. Department of State.
Plan No. 8 of 1953	Yes (67 Stat. 642; amended, 69 Stat. 183)	United States Information Agency. Department of State
Plan No. 9 of 1953	Yes (67 Stat. 644)	Executive Office of the President (Council of Economic Advisers)
Plan No. 10 of 1953	Yes (67 Stat. 644)	Civil Aeronautics Board. Post Office Department.
Plan No. 1 of 1954	Yes (68 Stat. 1279)	Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. War Claims Commission. International Claims Commission. Department of State.
Plan No. 2 of 1954	Yes (68 Stat. 1280)	Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Export-Import Bank of Washington. Federal National Mortgage Association.
Plan No. 1 of 1956	No	Departments of Army, Navy, and Air Force.
Plan No. 2 of 1956	No	Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

[1] The 1st plans under the Reorganization Act of 1945 were transmitted in 1946.

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